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It is doubtful, to say the least, whether our Supreme Court would sanction such an attempt to veneer militia raised by the States and owing allegiance to them with an artificial Federal status and a contingent obligation to render Federal service. We should then be confronted with the spectacle of a body of men, sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution, practically engaged in an effort to cheat the document to which they have solemnly pledged fealty.

The Militia Pay Bill ought not to be considered by Congress, or, if it is entertained, it should be beaten by a vote so overwhelming that its reappearance will be made forever impossible.

Editorial Notes.

No Rifles for School-boys.

The Kahn Bill, quoted in full below, is a most dangerous measure, intended primarily to cultivate the spirit of militarism in the young men and boys of our schools. If arms are issued as proposed to schools, many of which are private or sectarian, it will also be possible for rifle clubs, so called, to be formed all over the country, and before we are aware the entering wedge of European compulsory training will be made. We urge our workers everywhere to make immediate effort to prevent the passage of the bill by using their influence in all possible ways with Congressmen. It is time that the peace people bestirred themselves, as the military promoters are already hard at work.

In the House of Representatives, on January 12, 1914, Mr. Kahn introduced the following bill (H. R. 11312), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

A bill to permit the Secretary of War to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, magazine rifles and appendages therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, United States magazine rifles and appendages therefor, not of the existing service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, together with forty rounds of ball cartridges suitable to said arm for each range at which target practice is had, not to exceed a total of one hundred and twenty rounds per year per man participating in target practice, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice.

Issues of public property under this provision shall be made in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War insuring the designed use of the property issued, providing against loss to the United States through lack of proper care, and for the return

of the property when required, and embodying such other requirements as he may consider necessary adequately to safeguard the interests of the United States.

Avoidance of Intervention in Mexico.

Under the able editorship of Rev. Frederick Lynch *The Christian Work* is giving much space to articles on peace and arbitration. The leading editorial in the January 3 issue is on "Militarism the Eternal Foe of Democracy," while another treats of the increasing interest taken by the press in arraigning war. In a symposium in the same number of the paper the editors present the views of a number of distinguished men as to what was the most significant event of the year 1913. The following letter from Alfred Noyes deserves widespread publicity at this time:

"To my mind the most significant event of 1913 is one that has not happened; that is to say, I think that the avoidance of armed intervention in Mexico is a great example to the rest of the world, and a distinct rebuff to the sinister forces that have so often plunged an unsuspecting nation into war for their own profit. If this policy be pursued it will inevitably result in a victory that will add immensely to the moral power and prestige of this great democracy, upon which I believe the hope of mankind now chiefly depends. Already (as always happens on the appearance of a moral leader) Europe is beginning to follow the United States on this question. It would be a disaster to humanity if the United States should falter on her steady progress toward that sublime leadership of the world.

"Yours faithfully,

"ALFRED NOYES."

Berne Bureau Press Department.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne has made arrangements for the establishment of a press department. Its object is to give publicity through the local newspapers of every country to articles published in foreign newspapers which are "calculated to dispel misunderstanding, destroy fallacies and errors, and give rise to better feelings and more kindly sentiments between one nation and another." Having observed the good effect of similar work at the time of the Franco-German conference, when articles from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Berliner Tagblatt* were sent to large numbers of French newspapers, the Bureau at Berne has at last determined to launch the new undertaking. So much harm is done by news of the "yellow journal" type that it seems certain that a counter-movement on the part of pacifists will do much to lead the public mind to better mutual understanding. The suggestions made in the articles by Mr. Fried and Mr. Le Foyer, published in the last number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* are in exact line with this enterprise, and similar ideas have often been expressed at the peace congresses. If the friends of peace in all countries will do what

they can to get the editors of local newspapers and journals to publish whatever is sent to them from the Berne Bureau there is no doubt that effective work will be accomplished in influencing public international opinion.

At the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists in London, Ambassador Page spoke on the reporting of international news between the two countries. He said that every man who directed a London newspaper should be compelled to go and work on an American newspaper, and *vice versa*. The real differences between the people were differences of ignorance. If American and English journalists knew how each other's papers were conducted, knew the political and social institutions of each other's country, a thousand old errors would disappear, as they were based on absolute ignorance, which was the only basis of any possible misunderstanding between these two great peoples.

We congratulate the Berne Bureau on this new step for the diffusion of accurate information, and believe that it will in time prove a powerful agency for peace.

An International Census Bureau.

It has long been felt that an international bureau of statistics covering the facts of industry, commerce, and other international relations might be of great service to the cause of international peace. To standardize the census of the leading nations would be of incalculable service to any one interested in studying the practical and comparative facts. International statistics, especially those connected with the census of each nation, might well be taken under the supervision of one international body, preferably at The Hague. This organization would naturally publish international reports.

There is some hope of this movement resulting in something practical. Prominent men in the leading nations are interested.

A preliminary conference is to be held in Boston February 13, under the auspices of the committee of the American Statistical Association. Representatives of the Statistical Associations of twelve of the greatest foreign powers are expected to be in attendance. This will be followed by an international conference in Brussels, Belgium, next October, for the purpose of studying the whole plan of an international census and the details of standardizing a system of international bookkeeping.

Mr. Roger W. Babson, member of the executive committee of the American Statistical Association, says:

"The world standard of today is a money standard, and so long as people are judged by this standard, so long will it be impossible to interest them in things worth while. This standard by which individuals are judged is directly dependent upon the national standard.

Hence, before the personal standard will be changed, the national standard must first be changed."

It would seem that "prosperity," "development," "balance of power," "vital interests" are purely relative terms—terms which cannot be defined except upon a wide and careful investigation of historical and economic facts. What better could be done for the promotion of international harmony than to collect, standardize, and publish from time to time the statistics of the leading countries which relate to the real prosperity of the nations, to supply business men, legislators, and teachers with the actual facts relating to the conditions and opportunities in foreign countries, to decrease, if possible, the production costs by facilitating transportation and by improving the conditions of labor through the regulation of over-production and over-extension? It seems reasonable that the movement for an international statistical bureau should be helped in every possible way if the nations are to take advantage of the successes and failures of their neighbors and to advance those factors which make for a truly great people.

Anglo-German Church Fellowship.

The movement for friendly relations and co-operation between the churches of Great Britain and Germany, which was begun in 1908 on the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Allen Baker, M. P., with the interchange of visits between German and English church representatives, has made rapid strides during the past five years. The formation of the British Council of Churches, later the establishment of the quarterly journal, the *Peacemaker*, for the express purpose of "fostering friendly relations between the two peoples," and now the spread of the movement to include the entire British Empire, are all most encouraging signs. The council has received cordial responses from the colonies, and a representative group of vice-presidents from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada is being completed. In Canada the work has advanced more rapidly than in the more distant colonies, both because of near location and more especially because of the personal labors there of Mr. J. Allen Baker, chairman of the executive committee of the council. The last number of the *Peacemaker* states that "the affirmation that British Christians throughout the Empire cherish the most friendly and brotherly feelings toward their German neighbors is no longer a dictum resting upon mere opinion, but a demonstrated fact." To the committee of the German churches, and through them to the German nation, the following Christmas message was sent by the organ of the council:

"The Christmastide of 1913 finds us nearer to you than before. The heart of our people beats in unison with you. We do not envy, but rejoice, in all that

under God you have accomplished. We pray that in the Christmas season the joy of the Prince of Peace may abound to you; that the New Year may bring you in personal, domestic, social, national, and international relations a growing prosperity, and that every succeeding year may witness an increasing unity of spirit and of fraternal co-operation between your people and ours, to the glory of God and the blessing of the human race."

In this connection we note also the development of interest in the peace movement among the German pastors belonging to the Liberal Protestant Union. On October 15 a peace conference was held in Berlin at the time of the jubilee meeting of the union. Excellent papers were presented, and a lively discussion followed on two main questions: (1) How can the church regain the confidence of the laboring masses if she take no part in the campaign of the Social Democracy for universal peace and international good-will? (2) Does the glorification of war accord with the sense of righteousness? Pastor Francke, of Berlin, in writing of this conference in *Völker-Friede*, expresses his hope that the orthodox pastoral circles will also be moved to define their position on the problem of world-peace.

Fiscal Sanity.

The increase of naval armaments moves on apace, in spite of all that is said about a "naval holiday." Mr. Harcourt, British Secretary for the Colonies, speaking to his constituents not long ago, said he regarded the growth of the burden of armaments as a "nightmare of annihilation," and added that the whole world seemed to have "gone dreadnought mad." "It was a bad day for civilization when we invented that new and costly ship, and started other nations at scratch upon a new type and test of naval efficiency." As a matter of history, it may be stated that over one hundred battleships of the dreadnought type have been built by the navies of the world since the original one was launched eight years ago. That means an average of more than one a month. Of these England possesses 34, Germany 22, the United States 10, France 7, Italy 6, Russia and Japan 5 each, Austria and Brazil 3 each, Spain and Argentina 2 each, Turkey and Chile 1 each. Argentina's new dreadnought *Rivadavia* is the first to be built in this country for a foreign nation. The *Moreno* is also in process of construction for Argentina at the Camden, N. J., shipyards. Standardization tests show that the speed of the *Rivadavia* exceeds 22.5 knots per hour, which makes her a faster vessel than any of the United States dreadnoughts. In the words of Mr. Harcourt, "When will the time come when the peoples of all lands will regain their fiscal sanity, and say to their rulers, 'We will not waste our substance in this riotous living?'"

Dr. Shosuke Sato.

Dr. Shosuke Sato, rector and professor of the College of Agriculture of the North Imperial University, Japan, a graduate also of Johns Hopkins University, arrived in this country early in January to begin courses of lectures in colleges and universities under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. He will lecture at the University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins, Brown University, Columbia University, and the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota during the six months from January to June. Dr. Sato is eminently fitted to give scholarly and accurate information on Japanese government, institutions, life, and character. He fills all the qualifications which Professor Asakawa, of Yale University, in a recent article in the *Japanese-American Commercial Weekly* lays down as essential for effective exchange professorships. Not alone are standards of scholarship essential, but charm of personality, culture, eloquence, facility in interpreting the life of one nation to men of the other nation, and tact are traits that must be considered as well. These standards were well met also in the case of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who has just returned from a tour of Japan, where he delivered eighty lectures in the colleges and universities. On January 7 a dinner was given in his honor in New York City, at which Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, paid high tribute to Mr. Mabie's skillful handling of the delicate situation growing out of the California land bill. Such men as Dr. Sato and Mr. Mabie will have a deep and abiding influence in building up co-operation, mutual comprehension, and kindly feelings between this country and Japan.

Among the Peace Organizations.

One of the most encouraging features of the peace movement is the interest shown by the students in our colleges and universities. The Intercollegiate Peace Association has had a rapid growth, especially during the past two years, and its larger usefulness and development seem limited only by lack of funds. One of its chief methods of propaganda is through oratorical contests. In 1907 only two States took part in these contests, in 1911 there were seven, in 1912 eleven, and in 1913 sixteen. Were there means at the disposal of the association, the secretary feels that there could easily be thirty States participating in 1914. The States are organized at present into four groups: North Atlantic, Central, Western, and Southern, with a Pacific Coast group in process of formation. The method of procedure is for the winner in the local college contest to represent his institution in the State contest; the winner of the State prize then takes part in the group contest, and from that the group representatives proceed to the national contest, which is held each year at Lake Mohonk at the time of the conference. "While the association is not unmindful of its influence upon the